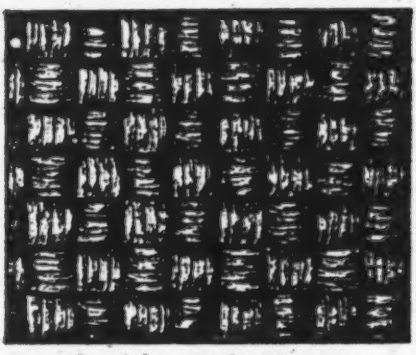
1:Alkema & Bezemer--541 E-4, 5 (no date)1927 OB1 Indonesia OB1
Borneo OC1
Java OE1
Makassar OG6

I B U 285

[486 cont.]

The simplest kind of plaiting is the well-known one over, one under (balak-balik), the pattern that is most used for basketry, the walls of houses, bridges, etc. There is also the anjam-kèpang, which is done in the same way, but one plaits two over, two under, or three over, three under. A third method is the so-called anjam lembangan, where the work is done by alternating single elements, two elements, etc., up to six elements.



Straight, Tight Plaiting
Photo. Jasper -- Mas Pirngadie

A special method of plaiting is the so-called trawangan work (drawn plaited work) (1), whereby,

1. See the illustration on p. 543.

using plaited work of single elements with pandan as the basic material, rectangular figures are formed by folding the edges down or forcing them in. This method of plaiting is used chiefly for mats. They thus appear to be decorated with lace.

In addition to the ordinary method of plaiting, which is also used for basketry, there is a method of making baskets in the Indies through the use of ringed plaited work (2). It is made

2. See p. 543.

with a number of rings, usually of rattan but sometimes of pandan, which are bound together with interlacings. It is found primarily in Singaparna. It is not plaited work in the true sense. It is more specifically called "twining." Besides [487] Singaparna, where rattan is the material used, a more intricate method of twining is used in Buginese basketry. The material used here is the lontar leaf.

M [285]

Timor OF20 Makasser OG6 ● Atjehnese OD4
Toradja OG11 Batak OD5
Borneo OC1 Minangkabau OD10
Ceram OH9 Redjang-Lampong OD12
Sumba OF17 Java OE1
New Guinea OJ1 Bali OF7

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352 [493 cont.]
285 Bawéan, Bangka, Riau, Bali, Lombok, Madura, Borneo, and some islands in the Moluccas). The mats to sleep and sit on and the prayer mats (the latter, of course, only in the Mohammedan areas) all show a rich diversity in form and color as well as in pattern. Magnificent specimens are to be found everywhere in Atjeh, the Batak lands, the Padang Highlands, Bengkoelen, and the Lampoengs. Java, too, has its mats, but in comparison with those of the areas named above they are modest and cannot be compared with those from Sumatra.

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285 Interesting boxes in trawangan work are found in the Lampoengs and Bengkoelen. On Borneo and Sumatra there is an abundance of all kinds of beautiful things.

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● 285 Java and Bali also have an abundance of utilitarian articles, but not much of it is decorative. The basketry of Singaparna has deteriorated rather than improved. The ringed plaiting of southern Celebes is something else again; Singaparna is satisfied with black and white, but the Buginese prefer to use all kinds of aniline dyes.

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285 Timor has its own rich variety of colors and forms, especially in the Portuguese part, which are hardly surpassed by southern Celebes.

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287 The Manufacture of Clothing from Pounded Tree-bark (foeja). A home industry that is rapidly disappearing and is still found among only a few peoples is the making of clothing from pounded tree-bark. It is still found where weaving is unknown, but it is unlikely that it will continue there much longer.

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[287] It reached its greatest development among the peoples of central Celebes, the Toradja; it is also found among some Dajak [Dyak] tribes, [494] on Ceram, in a part of the Timor Archipelago, in western Sumba, and among some Papuan tribes. The following articles of clothing used by these peoples are made of it: jackets, sarongs, headcloths, bags, betel pouches, and loincloths. As in every branch of industry, here, too, one finds the desire for beautification

563 I then asked whether there were other stores in the kampong. He said there were several, mostly belonging to Chinese. Rahim said the Chinese live in a few houses along one street. He pointed them out saying that the Chinese, or at least some of them, had been there for a long time and speak Makassarese well. But, though they marry Makassarese girls, the children of such marriages never do, but instead follow their fathers' line. Evidently they marry Chinese. Thus it appeared that the Chinese breed mates for their own folk by first mating or marrying with local girls. Rahim added that although Chinese men married Makassarese girls, Makassarese men never married Chinese girls. This is understandable, as there are no Chinese girls until the second generation. Then they are considered Chinese and marry Chinese. I must ask about the feeling toward the Chinese on various points. Rahim went to this kampong school, and then to an intermediate school in Makassar, and then, I suppose, to a higher school.

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123 512 562 As we left the store the lads asked if I would take them to the mosque in my jeep. The old man especially said that it was a long walk for him. Indeed it was so. In fact, I wondered if he would have done it if there had been no jeep. Four of them, including Rahim's father, piled in, and I took them to the mosque. This is Friday, and many people were walking in that direction. Rahim said that it was taboo for women, and there were no women going.

346 177 The mosque was quite a fine one, white, with (amazing!) an old cremation urn at the top of one tower. Van Heekeren said this was usual. These urns were imported from China four to five hundred years ago, and were evidently used for ashes in Hindu days. But it is remarkable to me that one should be on top of a mosque!

● 285 I saw some very fine baskets in a store. One was varicolored with a round top which had words plaited in around the border. Perhaps I will buy it later.

342 Thus went the first day or at least the first morning. I will leave things alone for a while. And on Monday I will meet my assistant. My general impression of the houses in the kampong is one of a mixture. The good houses are built mainly of wood and thatch, but there are several of these which are poor and are falling down. Van Heekeren said that bamboo is scarce, hence the use of wood. And maybe that accounts for the lack of good repair in some cases. The people are pleasant and polite, I have been pleasantly impressed. I see very few women around here and wonder where they are. One sees many more in Java. And those one does see here, though often very fine, are not generally so handsome as the Javanese or Sundanese.

M 838 548 had looked boldly at me, unlike most women here. Maybe she was really a girl, but a prostitute, but on the other hand it may have been a homosexual. I know I was impressed by the frank stare and thought I noticed something a bit odd about the person.

The doctor told me that one day a soldier came in with gonorrhea and that he was on the trail of the woman carrier. So there are prostitutes here.

M ● 285 435 On the way back I stopped to look at an orchid fiber basket woven with a pretty design and colors. The price was f. 0.60. Andi wanted a photograph of me to keep, so I gave him one.

C 117 I left Watampone on Sunday, October 9, two weeks late. I will be able to get a ship going to Ambon on October 14 or 15 which is good, because it means I will have lost only two weeks.

Makassar: I went to the KPM and found that the Raeal sails for Ambon on the 14th or 15th. I can stay there until December 17, returning to Makassar December 20. Then I will sail to Sumbawa on December 23, arriving December 24. I still do not know of any later sailings. This means I will cut Sumbawa short, but have a full two months period in Ambon. I also went to Fort Rotterdam and talked with Rahim.

C 172 114 [171] I had a talk with van Heekeren who is delighted at the results of his trip to a neolithic site in Galumpang. He is somewhat irritated because the government will not give him more money for this research. They seem to spend most of their funds for restoring monuments. This checks with my complaint about Dutch archeology. Formerly they spent lots of time and money on Hindu-Javan remains but little on the prehistoric. Van Heekeren tells me that he has to spend a great deal of his own money. His budget is very low, but even at that he cannot get more funds. He has two other sites located along the Karama River. He said that the layers are not very thick, made up mostly of limestone and rubble. He said that these are the first neolithic sites to be worked in Indonesia. He had all of the stone materials out on a table. Included were arrow points, adzes (he said that they were the first ones found in Indonesia [??]), axes, grinding stones, and a remarkable all-stone tapa beater with grooves, which he said is like the beaters found in the Philippine Islands. There were also lots of sherds, with pretty designs. Many of these designs are similar to those used by the Toradja today, especially on cloth.